

CONFERENCE TO AVERT STRIKE WITHOUT RESULT

Russians, North and South, Continue Advances Against Austrians

JABONITZAMAN GATEWAY FROM GALICIA TO HUNGARIAN PLAINS FALLS BEFORE RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE

(By Republican Associated Press Leased Wire.)

The Russians have captured Jabonitza, one of the principal gateways from Galicia to the Hungarian plains, and reports that their offensive in this direction is continuing. This is the first news of an advance by the Russian southern army since the conquest of the Austrian crown land of Bukovina was completed.

Further to the north, the Russians are continuing their driving operations against the Austrians with apparently uninterrupted success. Their troops are pouring across the Zlota Lipa at several points in spite of desperate resistance on the part of the Teutonic forces. Fierce fighting is being waged along the entire line south of Brody, and General Brusiloff apparently is making a supreme effort to cut off the army of General von Bothmer and force its surrender.

As far as the other theaters of war are concerned, main interests centers in the Italian operations, no important action being reported on either the British or French fronts.

The Italians are vigorously pressing their advance on the Carso plateau and Rome reports the capture of several Italian sources claim that General Cadorna is now within seventy-three miles of Trieste and that the Austrian fleet has left the harbor.

The Austrian official statement reports the repulse of Italian attacks in the Vipacco valley, about 18 miles east of Gorizia, but the official statements from Geneva and Paris declare that Telmino, considered one of the most formidable barriers between the Italians and Trieste, is being evacuated by the Austrians and that the Italians already are in the suburbs of the town.

The Germans admit that the British have obtained a foothold in their trenches on the Tievall-Pozieres front and report the repulse of violent attacks by the British and French in other sectors of the Somme line. According to Paris and London, the day passed without any event of significance.

Another report of fighting on the Balkan front comes from the Berlin war office, which states that a small engagement occurred south of Lake Deran. There have been several reports of fighting in this theater recently and all have come from German or Bulgarian sources. As on previous occasions, Berlin claims that the fighting was of small importance and resulted in a repulse for the entente allies. London and Paris both remain silent as to the situation at Soloniki.

Russians Deliver Another Telling Blow on Austrians

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire.)

PETROGRAD, Aug. 15.—(Via London.)—The Russians have captured Jabonitza, one of the most important gateways through the Carpathians to the Hungarian plains and have taken nearly 1,000 additional prisoners, according to an official statement issued by the war office tonight.

The Russians have delivered another telling blow against the right flank of General von Bothmer's retreating army at Trusobol, three miles west of Zlota Lipa and north-west of Monasterzyzka.

The Austrians crossed the river at Norbaja, under the shell fire of the Russian batteries, suffering heavy losses. While shells rained the Austrians across the river the Russians moved up from the south where they had been expanding their positions. They poured a grilling fire from machine guns on the Austrians, who withstood the Russian attacks for five hours and then fell back four miles to the west.

Northward battles are mixing with terrific intensity along the Zlota Lipa, the Russians having succeeded at several other points in gaining a foothold on the west bank. General Sokoloff has made a considerable advance in the last thirty hours against the left flank of General von Bothmer's positions. He has cut the Tarnopol-Lemberg railway at a new point, Zhorow, where the road crosses the Stripa river, driving further home the wedge between the armies of General von Bothmer and General von Buchen-Ermoloff near Brody.

The advance on Halicz has slowed down, while the Russians are consolidating their positions won north of Ivystviza and Dniester rivers and possibly to await the nearer approach of General Seberbachoff from the west for a closer co-operation.

The receipt by the shah of Persia of a negative reply from the Constantinople government to Persia's ultimatum that further movement of the Turkish beyond Kerman shah would cause an open rupture, appears to be final.

The rapid Russian advance in Galicia continues. The announcement says: "On the evening of August 14 a German albatross appeared over the town of Newell. A Russian aviator drove it to earth. The wounded pilot and the observer were captured."

"Our advance westward in the region of the upper Stripa is continuing. On the rivers Zlota Lipa and Ivystviza-Solovyna our troops are crossing successfully to the western banks."

"Caucasian front: Our offensive in the region of Sakik, Persia, resulted in our capture of a very strong Turkish position in the vicinity of the town. The enemy, pursued by our cavalry, is retreating hurriedly to the south."

"The Baltic sea on Monday morning two of our hydroplanes undertook a daring raid on the enemy's aerodrome near Lake Agera in Courland."

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The Italians are making rapid strides in their drive on Austrian territory. North of Gorizia, they have reached the suburbs of Tolmino, eighteen miles northeast of Gorizia, according to unofficial messages, which report the capture of the town and in process of evacuation by the Austrians. South of Gorizia, special dispatches assert, the Italian advance guard is within thirty miles of Trieste.

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wood, a suburb. The police declare King has confessed. The robber entered the bank at noon and while he covered the assistant cashier grabbed \$500 on the counter and fled in an automobile. King was arrested in a downtown rooming house. He escaped Sunday from the county jail where he was a trusty.

The Leonardo Duci Vinci was a sister ship of the Conte di Cavour and of the Giulio Cesare and was launched in October, 1911. Her displacement was 22,000 tons and she was 573½ feet long, 91½ feet beam and carried a total of 975 men. Her main battery consisted of thirteen 12-inch guns and her secondary battery to stand off torpedo attacks composed eighteen 4.7-inch guns. Her engines were of 24,000 horsepower, designed to develop a speed of 22½ knots.

SAY KING CONFESSED

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire.)

DENVER, Aug. 15.—Norval S. King was arrested by the police tonight in connection with the robbery of the First National Bank of Engle-

THIRD MAN REFUSES PLACE ON COMMISSION

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The third man originally selected by President Wilson to serve with Secretary Lattin and Justice Brandeis on the commission to compose Mexican border troubles has declined to serve, it became known tonight. Mr. Brandeis also has declined and the president is said to be considering a long list of available men for appointments in the two places. The name of the third man among the original selections never has been divulged.

TACOMA, August 15.—Charles E. Hughes told an audience in Tacoma's stadium tonight that he would not shrink from war in enforcing American rights abroad.

Mr. Hughes read the democratic program of 1912 declaring the protection of American rights abroad.

"I want that made real," the nominee said, "I do not think in making that real that we encounter the danger of war. I would not shrink from it if we did in performing the obvious duty."

Mr. Hughes confined his remarks almost wholly to what he termed the need for a protective tariff.

"I propose a wise tariff without abuses," he said, "but frankly a tariff to build up and maintain American industries."

Mr. Hughes reviewed democratic tariff legislation and the democratic plank of 1912 relating to the tariff.

"Our opponents said they would reduce the cost of living," he said, "Behold the result."

Through an unfortunate development in the republican party which is now happily healed, our opponents got power and they did not reduce the cost of living. We did not propose that the tariff be lowered, which there also was a disagreement in conference.

Mr. Hughes referred to a statement issued by Secretary McAdoo soon after the war started in 1914, in which it was announced that \$500,000,000 emergency currency was available to relieve financial distress.

"Our opponents had to resort to a republican measure of precaution, the 'Vreeland law,' he said, 'to still the fear that their policy had engendered among the people of this country. It was that republican measure that took us through a critical period.'

Reverting to the tariff, Mr. Hughes asked why the democratic party wanted a tariff commission.

"I have had some experience with tariff matters," he said, "and I am sure it will be a tremendous surprise to me."

Mr. Hughes left at 4:40 p. m. for Seattle to fill a speaking engagement.

SAYS NAVY UNDERMANNED

SEATTLE, August 15.—In his speech at the arena here tonight Mr. Hughes declared the measure "so complete and so perfect that it will stand as a model for all navy bills for future legislators."

The vote by which the house accepted the senate increase in the building program was non-partisan, the majority of both democrats and republicans voting in the affirmative.

Of the fifty-one who voted in the negative, there were thirty-five democrats.

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Babes Recovering From Plaque May Be Lame for Life

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire.)

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—Children who have recovered from infantile paralysis are being discharged from hospitals, although still suffering from the effects of the disease, Dr. Haven Emerson, health commissioner, declared in a statement tonight, requiring expert orthopedic treatment to escape becoming cripples for life.

The commissioner was optimistic of the ultimate recovery of the little patients with proper treatment but he held out scant hope for a cure in less than two years.

It was announced that twenty ounces of blood had been given today by two persons for the manufacture of serum. One of the young women who recently gave her blood to help fight the disease was Miss Houston Scott, daughter of Major General Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff of the United States army.

SAYS PLATFORM OF DEMOS 1912 SHOULD BE REAL

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U. S. TROOPERS FIRED ON BY MEXICAN OFFICER

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire.)

DOUGLAS, Ariz., Aug. 15.—Six shots were fired by a Mexican at members of the Second Montana infantry on duty Sunday afternoon as border guards, at the Jesucristal camp two miles west of Douglas, it was reported at the camp today.

The Mexican, who was an officer, was said to have ridden out of Azusa Prieta, followed by another horseman apparently a soldier and his orderly. Reaching a point on the road to Naco, Sonora, about eleven hundred yards south of the border, the officer dismounted, was seen through glasses to take a rifle from his orderly, adjust

the sights and deliberately fire six shots in the direction of the border, the guardsmen say. All of the shots fell short by a considerable distance. After emptying the rifle, the Mexican remounted and rode westward at a gallop, followed by his companion.

The American sentries did not reply, not caring to waste ammunition at so distant a target, it was said.

The Montana camp has been the object of attacks on several occasions. Many shots having been fired from Mexican soil toward it during the last three weeks. It is presumed that the Montana camp has been singled out because it is the only one directly on the border in this district.

PROGRAM FOR DEFENSES NOW COMPLETE

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Congress virtually completed the national defense program today by finally approving the great increase in naval construction and personnel written into the naval bill and urgently supported by the administration.

The house accepted the building program, which authorizes increase in the measure had refused to agree, by a vote of 283 to 51, with seven of the members present not voting. The personnel increase, which there also was a disagreement in conference, were approved without a record vote.

The personnel and construction sections, which already have the approval of the senate, authorize increase in enlisted men to 74,700 and the building of 157 war vessels within the next three years with four light cruisers and four destroyers, included among the ships for 1917.

Previously, the house had refused to adopt a continuing building program, had authorized only five capital ships, all of them battle cruisers, and had provided for a personnel of only 62,000.

On several less important sections, including appropriations for improvement of navy yards, the house indicated its disagreement to senate increases and voted to send the bill back to conference for settlement of these points.

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GERMANS RESENT CHARGES OF INHUMANITY AND BRUTALITY

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire.)

GERMAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS ON THE SOMME FRONT, August 15.—The Germans at the front bitterly resent the charges of inhumanity and brutality which have been brought against them by their opponents. A number of German officers who were interviewed by an Associated Press correspondent protested strongly against what they termed the campaign of defamation which was being waged against them. A high German officer who has lectured on the variations of the present offensive, said:

"We officers and men at the front are well informed on what our opponents and neutrals say of us. We know that we are called hums and barbarians. Well, I can say it has not softened our feelings any, nor will it. The more the world howls for our destruction, the harder we will fight, and the last Englishmen will have to face the last German. We are neither hums nor barbarians, and if severe measures were resorted to by us they were the outcome of the most serious military necessity. At any rate, slander cannot influence us except in an increasing determination to win. Our men see daily what the lot of Germany would be in the case the seat of war was transferred."

Similar sentiments were expressed by officers at every point on the front visited by the correspondent. There was not the slightest inclination to under-rate their opponents. A general referred to the French and English infantrymen as "poor devils" and expressed the wish that peace would soon end the useless carnage of human beings.

"We are convinced our cause is just," he said, "and with this feeling goes the conviction that we are still courageous and still able to defend the fatherland. In the words of the good priest, that he who dies for others has done much and so our man face everything."

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GIVES BATTLE THREE TIMES TO VILLA'S PERSONAL FOLLOWING

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire.)

CHIHUAHUA CITY, Mex., Aug. 15.—General Mariano Ramos reported to General Trevino from Escalon, Chihuahua, today that he had given battle three times to Villa's personal band during the two days previous, inflicting sharp defeats each time.

The first skirmish was with a scouting party of eight Villistas, of whom Ramos killed five. This action took place on the Laguna ranch, 25 miles west of Escalon. Continuing his advice, Ramos ran on an advance force of 30 bandits, who were routed leaving their dead behind and escaping in the dark.

The next morning dust clouds being again in the distance, Ramos chased and scattered a large band,

ARBITRATION OF ALL ISSUES IS URGENT HOPE

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—President Wilson's efforts to bring the railroad managers and the brotherhood leaders together in some form of settlement of the differences which threaten a nation-wide railway strike, has, after two days of conferences, progressed only to the point where a ground-work for further negotiations has been laid.

Hope of arbitration of all issues was given up today but the situation was brightened by the possibility of a settlement being reached by the railroad managers and the brotherhood leaders together in some form of settlement of the differences which threaten a nation-wide railway strike, has, after two days of conferences, progressed only to the point where a ground-work for further negotiations has been laid.

The first statement issued by the committee sent to New York for the 400 members of the general committee to come to Washington in order to facilitate negotiations. They are expected here Thursday and probably will see the president Friday. The managers' committee will confer with him again tomorrow.

Two official statements issued from the White House during the day merely stated that the discussions still were in progress and that no report could be made on results.

The first statement issued by Secretary Tamm after the president had met the railroad managers during the forenoon spent:

"The president spent an hour and a half this morning with the representatives of the railway management. After the conference he said it was impossible as yet to report on the results; all that he could say was that very candid and honest discussion was in progress about practical basis of settlement."

Late in the day after the president's meeting with representatives of the employees he made this statement:

"There is no chance. There is an earnest effort being made to work out a settlement."

When it became clear that arbitration of the entire problem probably never would be agreed to, but that the railroad might concede the principle of the eight-hour day and dispose of other issues by some form of negotiation, the president directed his energy toward obtaining expressions from both sides on how negotiation could be carried on. Direct conferences and inquiry by an investigating committee were sought and the president indicated his willingness to appoint such a commission himself.

It was understood that the employees' representatives offered no suggestions on this feature. The railroad men were reported to be ready to concede the principle of the eight-hour day on condition that all collateral issues be thoroughly investigated by the interstate commerce commission.

It was not believed that a crisis would be reached before Thursday. In the meantime the managers and employees will communicate with the interests of the railroad.

The decision to send to New York for the general committee of the railway employees was reached because the sub-committee here is not ready to reach important decisions without referring to the men in New York. It was first suggested that the sub-committee here go to New York, but it was decided that it would be better to have the committee come here.

Thus far the president has not attempted to bring the two sides together on any concrete blanket proposal. He is sounding sentiment on all phases of the situation.

For a time today there was prominent pessimism among administrators officials because of the complete failure of effort to bring about any agreement on any form of arbitration. Suggestion of investigation by a committee then was brought forward and its reception aroused new hope that a satisfactory solution might be found.

President Wilson devoted most of his day to conferences with the managers and the employees, seeing both sides separately as on Monday, and to a meeting with Judge William L. Chambers, a member of a federal board of mediation and conciliation.

Representatives of the railroads continued meetings at their hotel for discussion of the question. Representatives of the employees, however, had no conferences except for informal conversations in the lobby of their hotel.

Both sides continued reticent regarding the discussion.

"The lamp of hope will continue to burn until some one kicks it over," A. E. Garretson, spokesman for the employees, said smilingly as he left the White House. "Nothing has been done and nothing undone. We will see the president again whenever he desires to see us."

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The next morning dust clouds being again in the distance, Ramos chased and scattered a large band,

which lost 20 dead and a number of prisoners. Among the captives was a colonel, who asserted that Villa was personally directing the attack from a safe distance. This officer gave up some documents that revealed the names of citizens supporting Villa.

Ramos had altogether eight men wounded and a captain killed. His information is that Villa maintained his headquarters at San Juan Bautista, this region, and has less than 400 followers all told.

Three more arrests in Chihuahua City today in connection with the plot attributed to Legallistas, resulted in a priest named Jose Arriola, Jesus Carera, who formerly was a colonel in the army, the employed Corral, a citizen, being placed behind the bars.